TERRITORIAL TALK.

The Chairman of the House Committee on Territories Talks About the Prospects of Statehood.

NEW NAMES SUGGESTED.

Oklahoma Described as a Land of Rare Promise, Toward Which the Ambitious Politicians are Look-

ing With Eager Eyes,

Washington special: Meeting Mr Springer, of Illinois, chairman of the house committee on territories, I asked him what was the condition of the terri

torial bill. "The bill to provide egabling acts for Dakota (one state or two, as the people there may decide). Montana, Washington and New Mexico, will be called up in the house Tuesday, January 15," he replied, "and I think it will be passed on that day or on the day following. I hope the names will be changed, so that instead of North Dakota and South Dakota we may have Dakota and Winona, and instead of Washington and New Mexico we may have Talloma and Montezuma. This would depend upon the action of the house. The bill provides for elections in all of these territories for delegates to constitutional conventions in May next, for the conventions to assemble in July and for a vote on the constitutions in October next. The states can be admitted into the Union immediately on the assembling of congress in December next. December next. Five states would give us ten new senators and probably six new members of the house."

There is a rapidly growing sentiment in the east in favor of what is known as the Oklahoma bill. That is the bill to create in and throw open to settlement the proposed new territory of Oklahoma. The standard of the control of the A NEW TERRITORY ALSO IN VIEW.

belief that

bether he realized st was regarding the amittee room was daily the subject from the country. OR EOR THE OKLAHOMA BILL

.y to my question as to the condi-the bill. Mr. Springer said: "It is th, infinished business in the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and has precedence of all other business in that committee except appropriation bills and revenue bills. It is also the first business in order on suspension days, and a motion is now pending to suspend the rules and pass the bill. This motion will be the regular order on Monday, Jan. 7, and on the third Mondays and first Mondays of each month, and on the six days before ad-lournment."

'Is there a majority in the house in favor

"There is a large majority in its favor.
On all test votes heretofore had from threefourths to eight tenths of the members
voting were in its favor."

routing were in its favor."

"Who are opposing it, and why?"

"The principal opponents of the bill in the house are Messrs. Hooker, Barnes, Payson and Baker, of New York; but a few other members have at times indicated opposition to it. What their motives are I have no right to assume, except from what they state or have stated in debate. Messrs. Tooker, Barnes and Baker state that the bill, does not sufficiently protect the rights of in, tians. Mr. Payson opposes it because the lat. ds can only be taken by paying \$1.23 pe. acre and in other respects conforming to the Homestead law. He insists first that the government should pay the Indians \$1.25 per acre and give the lands to actual settler's under the Homestead law, and failing in this amendment that soldiers of the late war should be permitted to take the land under the Homestead law without paying the \$1.25 per acre, the government to pay the Indians and let the soldiers have it for nothing.

FRIENDS OF THE MLL.

PRIENDS OF THE BILL.

"Gen. Warner, of Missouri, who is commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the house from the Kansas City district; Gen. Weaver, of lowa, and other friends of the bili oppose Payson's amendments, and a large majority of the house are opposed to them. In all other cases where the government has purchased Indian reservations the settlers, whether citizens or soldiers, have been required to pay whatever amount was re-

quired to pay whatever amount was required to extinguish the Indian title.

"The opposition outside of congress to the Oklahoma bill comes from the cattle syndicates—the Cherokee Strip Live Stock association and others—who have a lease on six million acres of land known as the Cherokee Outlet. The first lease, which was for \$100,000 a year for five years, ex-pired the 1st of October last. It has been renewed at \$200,000 a year for five years. It is understood that the Cherokee Strip at is understood that the Cherokee Strip company sublets to numerous firms and corporations for an aggregate rental of \$500,000 a year. About two hundred thousand head of cattle are pastured on these lands. The owners of these cattle and their friends desire these lands for cattle pastures; the people desire them for homes. The people will triumph in the end. How soon remains to be seen."

"What is the sentiment regarding it in

"What is the sentiment regarding it in the senate?"

"I have not canvassed the senate thor-oughly on the subject, but I know a num-ber of the senators are in favor of it,"

"It is said that the friends of the meas-ure threaten to oppose the passage of all bills until the Oklahoma matter shall have been brought to a vote. Is this true?"

"I donot know that any threats have been

"I do not know that any threats have been made. It would not be strange, however, if the friends of the bill should conclude to

treat other measurs in the same manner that the Oklahoma bill has been treated. In all my legislative experience I have never known a measure that has been fought with the same amount of obstruc-tive tactics that have been resorted to to de-feat this bill."

Rate Cutting Must Cease.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 .- Jay Gould has issued a peremptory order to General den colds, and the lung troubles peculiar Manager Clark, of the Missouri Pacific, to to children, are easily controlled by promptinvestigate, and if he finds any agents who has made cut rates to discharge him at once. Geo. Gould says he don't believe any cut rate was made on that line.

It is remedy is safe to take, certain in its action, and adapted to all constitutions.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

Foreign Relations Discussed in the Uppe Body, but No Quorum in the Lower.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 -- In the senate the chairman called up the joint resolution re ported by him yesterday from the committee on foreign relations declaring the sense of congress in relation to the connection of European governments with an interoceanic canal and asked that it be passed immediately. A brief but very interesting discussion ensued. Sherman said that i was but a reassertion of the Monroe doctrine. Teller said the only objection he had to the resolution was that it was untimely and should have been adopted years timely and should have been adopted years ago when the construction of the Panama canal was begun. Vest suggested that while favoring the resolution, it was intended to have some bearing in favor of the Nicarauga canal scheme, to which he was opposed, Edmunds, the author of the resolution, disclaimed having been influenced by any such idea. Call opposed the resolution as calculated to obstruct a work of great beneficence to mankind. George regarded the resolution as a very important and necessary step. mankind. George regarded the resolution as a very important and necessary step. Reagan thought the resolution should not be pressed to a vote to-day, but should be considered and debated. Its language, he said, was too broad and unrestricted, and contained an unnecessary offense to France. Gray coincided with the views expressed by Reagan, and said that the government of the United States should not without by Reagan, and said that the government of the United States should not without grave consideration interpose an obstacle to a work which would advance the civili-zation of the world. Morgan took the view that congress had no right to trammel the diplomatic action of the executive by the passage of a joint resolution. If the idea was to be expressed by congress, it should be in the form of a concurrent resolution only. The resolution then went over till

The tariff substitute was then taken up, but without action the senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE. The committee on Indian affairs reported a bill to divide the Sioux Indian reservation into separate reservations. Reed, Maine, called up the resolution to abolish for the remainder of the session the call of states for the introduction of bills on the first and third Mondays of each month.

states for the introduction of onlis on the first and third Mondays of each month. On ordering the previous question the vote stood yeas, 98; nays, 20; no quorum, and a ca'! of the house was ordered. Quiet and indolence, with some badinage, followed. Springer introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional mendment authorizing congress to make

organization authorizing congress to make of the confer have a resolution directing the cant at arms to telegraph absent mems. requesting them to return Monday. arried. Adjourned.

The Native Silk Worm

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. - The commissioner of agriculture to-day transmitted to congress the report by Joseph Neumann on the wild native silk worm of California. Neumann asked the appropriation of \$2,500 made last year to enable him to study the nature of the silk worm, be increased to \$25,000 as necessary to establish temporary observatory stations wherever the food plant on which the worm feeds exists in quantities. He predicts by continuing "the study it will not be many years before this discovery of mine of the native silk worm will be the greatest blessing ever conferred upon the people of the civilized world."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The president has directed the removal of Alfred E. Lewis, deputy fifth auditor of the treasury, for neglect and inattention to his official

The investigation into the conduct of the supervising architect's office by the senate sub-committee began this morning, and was conducted in secret. It was developed that Architect Freret has awarded contracts for the preparation of plans for four or five buildings to architects in Washington and that the clarks employed in the ington, and that the clerks employed in his office are working on these plans out of

e hours. There was transmitted to the house to-day a letter from the secretary of the in-terior in which he submits an estimate for an appropriation of \$350,000 to be imme-diately available to meet the expenses of

organizing and prosecuting the survey of arid lands. This afternoon Senator Plumb introduced This afternoon Senator Plumb introduced a bili to create a customs commission and define its duties, which was referred to the committee on finance. Its object is to establish a permanent customs commission in the treasury department, which shall make investigations respecting the working of the pariff, and which shall furnish information thereon to congress and others.

The department of state has received dispatch from Berlin stating the order ex-pelling Louis B. Greenburg, a naturalized Amercan citizen, from Prussia, has been revoked at the instance of our legation.

TERRITORIAL JOTTINGS.

Mrs. E. B. Woertendyke, a resident of Antelope station, twenty-five miles north of Billings on the Billings & Great Falls stage line, died on New Year's morning.

Tribune: Paris Gibson is sinking an artesian well on the south side of Sun river. The well is now about 200 feet deep. Water was struck at thirty teet. It is expected within a few days there will be a spouting well there.

River Press: A letter received at this office to-day from an eastern party states that large colonies are now being formed there for the purpose of settling upon Choteau county lands in the early spring. Come right along, gentlemen. This county has homes of 150 acres each for something over 100,000 families.

over 100,000 families.

Yellowstone Journal: Deputy Sheriff the understood that the Cherokee Strip ompany sublets to numerous firms and orporations for an aggregate rental of 200,000 a year. About two hundred thousend head of cattle are pastured on these ands. The owners of these cattle and heir friends desire these lands for cattle astures; the people desire them for homes. The people will triumph in the end. How oon remains to be seen."

IT MAY PASS THIS SESSION.

"Will the bill get through this session?"

"It hink it will. It will certainly pass he house." grand jury.

The Montana Goes Down

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—The British steam ship Montana, Captain Williams, which sailed for London this morning with an assorted cargo and 214 head of cattle, was this morning in collision off North Point with the North German Lloyd steamer with the North German Lloyd steamer Main, Captain Jaiger, which was coming in from Bremen. The Montena was struck full in the side and sunk in a few minutes. Chief Engineer Robert M. Young was killed, but the rest of the crew were transferred to the Main. The latter vessel was struck in the side. The Montana was valued at \$366,000 and the cargo was worth nearly as much more. The greater portion of the cattle were drowned.

Whooping cough, croup, sore throat, sud.

Whooping cough, croup, sore throat, sud .

MINES AND MINING.

A Record of Some of the Promising Properties Being Worked in the Cedar Plains District.

GREAT FALLS SMELTER.

The Work of Developing the Boulder and Cooke City Mines to be Actively Pushed-The Noted

Major Budd.

RADERSBURG, Jan. 5 .- [Special corres condence of the Independent.j-Cedar Plains mining district, situated one or two miles from here, is showing signs of great activity. The Keating mine, which produced so much gold when other mines in the territory lay dermant, is again coming to the front. In the last fifteen months it has produced 5,000 tons of ore, the assay value of which has been between \$25 and \$30 a ton in gold, and the mine looks better to-day than it ever did.

A big strike has been made in the Ohio mine, another celebrated producer in this district, by Jewell & Co., who have the mine leased. They have struck a large body of free milling ore that pays them \$30 and \$40 a ton.

The Levisthan is bonded by its owner to eastern capitalists. The Iron Age is being developed, and it The Iron Age is being developed, and it is expected will be one of the paying mines in the district. The sulphuret ore is gold-bearing, which at the present day is in great demand at the smelters. Another promising property is owned by Keating & Clarke, who have kept thirty teams employed hauting ore to the Helena Mining and Reduction company.

Mr. Parker has uncovered a large body of lead ore, rich in silver.

Mr. Dolman is sinking and developing a mosne, from which he has shipped several cars of ore to Toston, which bids fair to become one of the paying mines in Jefferson county.

ferson county.

At the head of Keating guich Mr. Horn is opening up a large copper prospect, which he says is over thirty feet wide, car-rying 30 per cent copper and sixty outces

of silver.

Morse, Keating & Clarke are making great preparations for furnishing lead ores to the Montana Smelting company, with whom they have large contracts.

THE FIRST BULLION.

GREAT FALLS, Jan. 5.—[Special to the Independent.]—News has come in from the reduction works of the Montana Smelting company that they have begun the production of silver and lead. The blast was put on Wednesday afternoon and at night the first builion was drawn from the smelter. Sand Coulee coal and Connelisville coke was used. The ore was largely from the Belt Mountain region. The great works thus placed in operation are in the suburbs of the city and near the Rainbow Falls. Water is procured from the Giant Spring which flows in a ceaseless volume into the Missouri from fissures in the bank of the river. The works were begun March 12, 1888, and could now handle over 200 tons of ore daily. Provision has been made for their enlargement to four times their present size. At present the works contain twenty roasting furnaces and four steel water acket furnaces of large dimensions.

THE NARROW GAUGE. Inter Mountain: Mr. E. H. Irvine was approached this morning by a reporter and asked if he had any news. "Well, I have a little piece of news, but if I tell you people might think I was giving you guff; but figures don't lie, as I will show you."

The gentleman then produced an assay certificate which read, "390 ounces silver to the ton of 2,000 pounds."

It was soon learned that this assay was the result of a test from a piece of ore from the Narrow Gauge nine. Messrs. E. H.

ating this property under lease for the past year and a half. When they took hold they put a shaft down 140 feet at a point about 100 feet distant from the east shaft. At the 140 foot station a level was run

east some distance and four raises opened up, with the hope of encountering the ore body which had been lost by the former body which had been lost by the former lessers. Nothing was found, however, in all this work, so the conclusion was reached that there was a complete break in the ledge. It was evident that it dipped southeast, and it was decided to sink fifty feet further. Not more than a foot of ground had been broken until ore was encountered. Even under the 145 foot level the same ledge was found. Sinking is now progressing and the shaft is down thirty feet on the vein, the ledge not varying a particle in width. The ore shows a rich ruby cast. The vein is not wide but its richness will pay big. When twenty feet more depth is attained the shaft will be 225 feet deep. An east level will then be run, feet deep. An east level will then be run and stoping commenced, when the Messrs. Irvine hope to make some money for their persistent efforts and belief that there was a deposit of ore in the Narrow

Billings Gazette: Thomas Lafarge, who sheavily interested in the Boulder mines. is heavily interested in the Boulder mines, is on his way to the states to push the development of the Boulder and Cooke City mining districts by interesting eastern capital in the vast bodies of mineral with which that entire locality is filled. He says there are upwards of 300 claims staked out, upon which assessment work has been done, in the Basin creek mines, which are the best mines of free-milling ore in sight. the best mines of free-milling ore in sight in Montana to-day. The building of the railroad line up the Clarke's Fork to Cooke City will make these valuable additions to the mining properties of Montana available and marketable.

Inter Mountain: Pending the settlement of the Major Budd mining suit the investing public should proceed with due caution. The fact that the Major Budd is believed by many competent mining men to be a good mine, caused a number of them to invest in stock. We doubt very much, however, whether any stock has been legally issued by the Major Budd company or whether there is such an organization in existence as the Major Budd company. It looks very much like a deal to rope in It looks very much like a deal to rope in poor old St. Louis without giving the stockholders a chance to get even. And stockholders a chance to get even. And the St. Louis Globe-Democrat seems to be standing in with the deal, which of itself should make the people of St. Louis suspicious. Some of these days the facts about the "promotion" of the Major Budd will come out and it will make mighty interesting reading. If there ever was a case of a promising mine and unskillful and to say the least, recullar manipulation, the say the least, peculiar manipulation, the Major Budd furnishes the example.

A RICH STRIKE.

Courier: D. E. and E. A. Rouse, who have a mining claim on the ridge dividing Elk creek from Cherry creek, have recently made an important and valuable strike. The gentlemen discovered good indications on top of the ridge and thought the best way to open their mine was to drive. on top of the ridge and thought the best way to open their mine was to drive a tunnel at a lower level and tap the vein hundreds of feet below the surface. After several months' hard work and the expenditure of considerable money the lead was struck and prospected rich. Ore assays went as high as \$200. There is a body of ore in the vein, about two feet in width, that is said to closely resemble the ore taken from the Anaconda mine at Butte. Levels will be run on the vein to ascertain the extent and value of the strike. the extent and value of the strike.

THE PIEGAN MINE. The owners of the Piegan mine near Gloster, in the Stemple district, report gratifying developments. Mr. Stemple, who was in the city yesterday, showed some gold-bearing ore, of which he said there was a twelve-foot vein at a depth of 309 feet, which would yield \$50 to \$75 a ton. Mr. Stemple says the development of the Piegan will be pushed forward with vigor from this time on.

Ice Carnival.

A good opportunity is afforded every one to take in the St. Paul Ice Carnival from Jan. 23 to Feb. 1. The Northern Pacific the Narrow Gauge mine. Messrs. E. H. Jan. 20 to 25 inclusive and good for ninety and Bryan Irvine have been steadily oper- days. Price, \$40 for the round trip.

UNCLE SAM'S POSTOFFICE.

The Wonderful Change Wrought in Half Century

Youth's Companion: There is no department of the government with which so large a part of the people have to do, and none with which the people have to deal so often, as the postoffice. On an average every man, woman and child in the United States both sends and receives something by maif-a letter, a newspaper or package once a week throughout the year.

Indeed, hardly any feature of the modern civilization is more striking to one who can divest himself of the feeling that the postoffice is a matter of course, than the deelopment and present extent of communi-

velopment and present extent of communi-cation by means of the mail.

When we remember that fifty years ago it cost 25 cents to send a single piece of paper, written or printed, from Washing-ton to Boston; that the railroad system was in its infancy, and that letter-sending was a luxury not to be indulged in without con-sideration, we may see what a vast change a half century has wrought.

At present every one who can write at all sends letters. Children are encouraged to begin correspondence with relatives and

all sends letters. Children are encouraged to begin correspondence with relatives and friends as soon as they can "print" words. Business men are hardly more sparing of postage stamps than their wives are of pins. And this modern idea of the constant use of the postoffice is wholly the growth of fifty years.

Let us compare 1838 and 1888. Fifty years ago the mails were carried on only 1,900 miles of railroad in the United States—400 miles less than are now operated in the territorially small state of Massachusetts. Now the mails are carried on 140,000 miles of railroad.

There are, in 1888, 57,000 postoffices,

O00 miles of railroad.

There are, in 1888, 57,000 postoffices, against 12,000 in 1838. The revenue of the department was \$4.250,000 in 1838, and more than \$52,500,000 in the year ended last laws.

more than \$52,500,000 in the year ended last June.

Statistics were not kept of the number of letters and other parcels mailed fifty years ago, but in 1887-88 the letters transmitted numbered almost 1,770,000; the postal cards, 372,000,000; the newspapers and periodicals, 1,063,000,000, and the packages 373,000,000, a total of 3,578,000,000 pieces, and an average of almost sixty to each person of the 60,000,000 inhabitants of the United States.

American postage rates are by far the

American postage rates are by far the cheapest in the world. The English penny rate is the same as the two-cent rate, but rate is the same as the two-cent rate, but the distance traversed by letters here is greatly in excess of that of the United Kingdom. Moreover, Great Britain has nothing to compare with the American system of sending newspapers to subscribers at a rate of one cent a pound. It costs a half-penny (one cent) to send each paper in England—at least six times as high a rate as that in the United States, even if no account be taken of the greater distances here.

distances here.

The English "parcel post" is, however, cheaper than the American. Packages of merchandise can be sent at the rate of three pence (5c) for a single pound, and at a rate growing smaller as the weight increases, until at eleven rounds the charge is only until at eleven pounds the charge is only eighteen pence, or about 23c a pound. The United States rate is uniform at 1c an ounce. A four-pound package—the limit of weight—would cost 64c; in England it would cost 15c.

No doubt this country will in time over No doubt this country will in time over-take and surpass its greatest rival in this department of the postal service, as it has already done in other departments. There is no conceivable limit to the ex-

sion of this service, and as the service grows in amount, it may grow cheaper. It is probably too soon to think of a Ic. rate is probably too soon to think of a fc. rate for letters, but in a very few years, at present rates, the department will overcome the deficiency between receipts and expenditures—it was nearly \$5,000,000 during the past year—and then the lc. rate will come, as surely as the 2c, rate superseded the 3c, and the 3c, the 5c, rate.

Whether or not any of the other dreams of those who favor extending the postal service—postal telegraphs, savings banks and the like—are to come true, is a question for the future to answer.

San Francisco Wasp: Nob Hill was electrified by an "original romance" a few and no one can possibly tell what number will draw a prize.

For further information and tickets apply to Two Pairs of Twins in Two Weeks evenings ago. A merry company was as sembled, among whom were a number of I

bright children, who were encouraged in their untutored ways for a while. Finally some one suggested that the game of telling stories should be started, which coning stories should be started, which consisted in some one starting a story and stopping at a critical point, when some other one should take it up and carry it on a stage further, adding such incidents as should be deemed necessary to make the story go. A symi-apocryplial tale, relating to Adam and Lilith was started and carried on until the aforesaid Adam and Lilith had numberless domestic disasters, culminating in the loss of all their children. At this point it was taken up by a bright boy of eight or nine years, who continued the story thus:

"And Adam and Lilith felt awful bad

"And Adam and Little let awith our when they found that their children were all dead. And Adam said, 'Let's have some more.' So they went to work, and in two weeks they had two pairs of twins." There was a moment of astounded silence at this point of the narration, and then, after vain attempts to suppress it, an explosion that nearly raised the roof. And it will be several years before that particu-lar bright boy will know why his addition to the story "caught on" so unexpectedly and became the sensation of the evening.

tielena Business College.

The new Actual Business Practice class begins to-morrow at the Helena Business College. Also new classes are organized in Shorthand, German, Bookkeeping, Architectural Drawing, etc. Now is the time to join a practical school. Prof. H. T. Engelhorn, prin., assisted by seven experienced professers.

A Fortune For \$5

A Grand Prize Distribution Embracing Nearly a Third of a Million of Dollars in Value to Take Place Publicly at Ming's Opera House.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 7, 1889

A \$300,000 Hotel For **\$**5

And one hundred and fifty-three other prizes in cash to be awarded to ticket holders at a grand cash to be awarded to ticket holders at a grand drawing to be held at Ming's Opera House, Helena, Montana, Monday, January 7th, 18°9, by the Montana investment Company, under the immediate supervision of the Hon. W. R. Kenyon and Hon. H. L. Frank, ex-mayors of Butte, Hon. T. H. Kleinschmidt, assistant cashier First National Bank, and Maj. Gen. J. M. Tuttle, ex commander G. A. R. of Iowa.

List of Prizes.

One Grand Prize consisting of the well-known Aborn House, a magnificent brick hotel 132% fee square, covering a quarter-block, with all modern aprovements, and situated in Des Moines, Iowa, the great railroad center and capit 1 of the State, with a population of from \$6,000 to \$6,000, valued at \$300,000

1 cash prize of \$5,000 is. 5,000 1,000 500 5,000 1,000

62,500 Tickets at \$5 Each, \$312,500.

Remember that the presence of the Hon, Gentlemen whose names occur in this announcement as commissioners, is a guarantee of absolute fair

THE MONTANA INVESTMENT COMPANY, Grand Central Hotel Block, Helena, M. T

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Just received a new lot of xxxx Sealskin Walking Jackets, Seal Coats and Seal Newmarkets, all sizes and lengths. will give special bargains in these garments for the New Year's trade.

SANDS BROTHERS.